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## PART I

## IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

## CHIEF SECRETARIAT

## Reviews the Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for 1943-44.

## READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A1-44, dated the 20th November 1944, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the report of the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1943-44.

ORDER No. R. 6220-304—L. R. 233-44-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD APRIL 1945.

*Rajasevaprakashta* Mr. M. Seshadri continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

2. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Charges.*—There were changes in the personnel of Deputy Commissioners in charge of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan Districts. The Special Land Acquisition Officer for Kanva Project was abolished and the post of a wholetime Special Land Acquisition Officer was sanctioned for the acquisition of properties for the Bangalore City Municipality. The appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, was sanctioned in August 1943.

Four probationers were appointed at the beginning of the year.

3. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall was generally fairly well distributed except in parts of Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. There was appreciable improvement in the condition of agriculturists in the Kolar District on account of favourable and encouraging seasonal conditions. The unseasonal rainfall in some villages of Pavagada, Chikmagalur, Kadur and Molakalmuru Taluks hampered the agricultural operations, specially in the case of jola crop. Owing to the scanty rainfall in Molakalmuru Taluk, there was scarcity of fodder for cattle and the concession of free grazing in the State Forests and free looping of Kamara leaves was continued for some time in the year. Most tanks in the State received a good supply of water.

The area under occupation as also the acreage under principal crops showed an increase over the figures for the preceding year and the outturn of crops was also satisfactory. Prices of commodities continued at a high level throughout the year due to war conditions. On the whole, the seasonal

4. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 50,047 (70,431) acres of assessed waste land bearing an assessment of Rs. 76,111 (1,04,439) was taken up for cultivation. Deducting the area under relinquishment, there was a net increase of 43,206 acres (59,671) with an assessment of Rs. 68,266 in the cultivated area.

The total area under occupation during the year was 8,083,699 acres (7,965,140) showing a net increase of 134,349 acres. The percentage of fallows was 15.5 against 15.2 in the preceding year.

5. *Darkhasts.*—Out of 19,704 (25,139) darkhasts to be dealt with during the year, 13,168 (8,203 by grant and 4,965 by rejection) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,536. The total area granted was 37,744 acres 2 guntas (48,394 acres 19 guntas) and the amount realised was Rs. 2,26,336-15-5 (2,20,075-4-5). The percentage of darkhasts disposed of is below expectation, being about 66 per cent. More applications should have been disposed of.

Under the "Grow More Food Scheme" a total extent of 213,131 acres 9 guntas (17,473 acres 3 guntas wet and 195,658 acres and 6 guntas dry) was granted for cultivation from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year. The extent brought under cultivation was only 109,188 acres. The whole scheme has been subjected to an examination by a Special Officer appointed for the purpose and his report is under the consideration of Government. Out of a total extent of 96,740 acres 20 guntas of land made available for cultivation out of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands, an extent of 5,309 acres. 1 gunta was disposed of realising a sum of Rs. 6,591-12-0.

6. *Cultivation under Special Projects.*—(i) *Vani Vilas Sagar, Hiriyur Taluk.*—The area under occupation at the end of the year was 8,761 acres 30 guntas (8,764 acres 15 guntas). The area cropped (Karthika and Vaishaka) showed an increase being 11,300 acres 12 guntas (10,534 acres 11 guntas).

(ii) *Markonahalli Reservoir in Kunigal Taluk.*—The total extent under irrigation at the end of the year was 8,063 (8,308) acres against the total irrigable area of 10,432 acres. The arrears of contribution and water rate left uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 2,88,822 and Rs. 99,326,



(iii) *Irwin Canal*.—The total acreage under paddy, sugarcane and cotton was 83,559 acres 20 guntas (82,798). There was a further increase in the area under paddy cultivation by 1,149 acres and a further decrease in sugarcane cultivation. An extent of 14,657 acres was cultivated with irrigated ragi and jola by the raiyats who availed themselves of the concessions of supply of water free of assessment during summer months.

A programme of anti-malarial engineering works in the several sections of the Irwin Canal area for a total sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Other measures like shifting of villages, canalisation of valleys, depletion of tanks and laying of channels were also considered during the year.

(iv) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel*.—The net area under occupation at the end of the year was 8,417 acres 4 guntas (8,160 acres and 22 guntas). The question of shifting the villages in the area as an anti-malarial measure continued to be under investigation and the Department of Public Health is taking the usual measures of combating prevalence of malaria.

(v) *Anjanapur Reservoir*.—Out of an irrigable extent of 11,784 acres 18 guntas under the Reservoir, the actual area brought under Irrigation during the year was 9,962 acres 26 guntas (10,448).

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue*.—Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,45,30,502 under the Land Revenue including Revenue Miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 1,29,93,152 was collected during the year excluding a sum of Rs. 3,41,005 which was either remitted as per rules or written off as irrecoverable. The balance to be collected at the end of the year was Rs. 11,96,345 (13,36,808). The percentage of collections to the total demand was 91.8 (91.1). The percentage of actual collections to net recoverable demand was 91.5 (90.7) which cannot be said to be excellent at a time when prices were favourable. These arrears as in previous year continued to be the heaviest in Tumkur District, viz., Rs. 3,01,381.

There was a slight increase in demand under Land Revenue by Rs. 59,729 while there was a decrease of about Rs. 1,26,812 under Land Revenue Miscellaneous.

8. *Coercive Processes*.—The total number of coercive processes of all kinds served and the amount realised showed a considerable decrease being Rs. 1,13,097, (2,19,639) and Rs. 12,76,078 (22,01,288), respectively.

9. *Loans and Advances*.—Out of a provision of Rs. 5,55,500 for grant of Taccavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture Loans, the amount actually disbursed was Rs. 96,815 (65,560).

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to examine and report why the provision made was not fully utilised.

(i) *Taccavi Loans*.—Out of 770 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,56,150, 526 applications involving a sum of Rs. 86,150 were sanctioned during the year. Against a demand of Rs. 1,91,896-9-11, the collections amounted to Rs. 69,805-9-1 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,22,091-0-11 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 42.56 (50.60) and this cannot be considered satisfactory at a time agriculturists are well placed economically.

(ii) *Land Improvement Loans*.—Out of 258 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 75,255, 111 applications for a total amount of Rs. 17,462-8-0 were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 77,206-2-1 was recovered against a demand of Rs. 2,13,521-5-7 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,36,315-3-6 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 43.3 (44).

(iii) *Coffee Taccavi Loans*.—This special scheme was continued during the year and out of a sum of Rs. 40,000 allotted to Hassan and Kadur Districts the amount actually disbursed during the year was 22,275-0-4.

10. *Takarar Takhtas*.—There were 46,335 (59,193) cases for disposal, of which 37,889 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,446 (7,001). The pendency is heavy in Tumkur, Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya Districts. As in last year the lowest percentage of disposals was in Bangalore District, viz., 63.1 and the highest in Shimoga and Kadur Districts 95.5.

11. *Execution of Co-operative Decrees*.—The total number of decrees for execution during the year was 5,711 (7,833) involving a sum of Rs. 8,66,618-13-10. One thousand nine hundred and seventeen cases were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 3,30,770-15-10 was realised. There were 3,794 (3,847) cases for Rs. 5,35,907 pending at the end of the year. The arrears continue to be heavy. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite his investigation into the causes for the heavy pendency and submit proposals for substantially reducing the arrears.

12. *Tanks*.—One hundred and forty-four major and 278 minor tanks were restored during the year. Three hundred and eighty-nine major and 993 minor tanks were reported to be in urgent need of repairs. The Special Range formed for restoration of tanks in Shimoga District prepared estimates for 70 minor tanks in Tirthahalli and Nagar Taluks for a total sum of Rs. 1,43,304. The constitution of a similar range for Shikarpur and Sorab Taluks was under consideration. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 68,166. *Tank restoration work is not satisfactory at a time when the tempo of food growing activities should be increased. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to devise measures for speeding up restoration of tanks.*

13. *Record of Rights*.—The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Taluks except Yelandur Jahgir Sub-Taluk and it has reached the maintenance stage in 73 taluks. Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,94,985, a sum of Rs. 40,86,422 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,08,563 (13,95,225).

The demand under Mutation fees was Rs. 9,45,860, of which a sum of Rs. 6,48,553 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,97,327 (3,15,173) at the end of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 13,33,863 was incurred under the Record of Rights Scheme till the end of June 1944.

14. *Tours and Inspections*.—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 141 days and inspected all the District Offices and a few of the Sub-Division and Taluk Offices, besides 25 Muzrai Institutions. The number of days toured by the Deputy Commissioners ranged from 159 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, to 214 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, camped out for the largest number of days, viz., 151. The total number of road-side and interior villages inspected is the largest in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, viz., 1,115, the lowest being 126 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya.

All the Sub-Division Officers have toured more than the prescribed minimum number of days except the Sub-Division Officers of Channagiri, Tumkur and Gubbi who toured for 140, 134, 128 days, respectively. The Sub-Division Officer, Tarikere, inspected the largest number of villages, i.e., 1,235.

The work of the Department was generally satisfactory during the year.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

#### GENERAL SECRETARIAT

**Directs that the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health be the Chairman of the Marketing Advisory Committee.**

READ—

Government Order No. G. 4502-13—Mar. 14-43-3, dated the 20th March 1944, reconstituting the Marketing Advisory Board and appointing the Minister for Industries and Supplies as 'Chairman' of the Committee.

ORDER No A. F. 4287-4810—MART. 39-44-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MARCH 1945.

In modification of the Government Order read above, Government are pleased to direct that the Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health be the Chairman of the Marketing Advisory Committee.